Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege, becauſe it *agrees* very well with what has been affirmed to me by a phyſician at Moſcow. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Colours.*

8. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to.
Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food, and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taſte. *Wiſdom.*
His principles could not be made to *agree* with that conſtitution and order, which God had ſettled in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

9. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.
I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AGREE. *v. a.*
1. To put an end to a variance.
He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
2. To make friends; to reconcile.
The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.
What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*
That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*
As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of publick ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*
Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*
2. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.
And while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſing and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*
I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 241.
3. It has alſo the particle *to*.
The delight which men have in popularity, fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable*.]
1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to; with the particle *to*.
Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs to* this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.
There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*
It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*
3. Reſemblance; likeneſs; ſometimes with the particle *between*.
This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe; and that in ſundry reſpects. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'EABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]
1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.
They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeably to* that which is in the law of the Lord. 1*Eſd.* xviii. 12.
2. Pleaſingly.
I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by conſent.
When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently furniſhed to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agree*.] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Cocke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]
1. Concord.
What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Eccluſ.* xiii. 18.
2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.
Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*
3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.
And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his ciſtern. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.]
Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry.
He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
That there was tillage beſtowed upon the ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general; as alſo, what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Pope's Odyſſey*; *notes.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.
The ſpecies are; 1. The common or medicinal *agrimony*. 2. The ſweet-ſmelling *agrimony*. 3. Leſſer *agrimony*, with a white flower.
The firſt is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the ſort commonly uſed in medicine. It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn, or by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.
With our great ſhips we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Say what you ſeek, and whether were you bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground*? *Dryden's Æn.*
2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.
Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.
All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! mind and charge home.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

A'GUE FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxyſm of the ague.
This *ague fit* of fear is overblown;
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A'GUE PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.
When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe*. See GUISE.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in uſe.
At other whiles ſhe would deviſe,
As her fantaſtick wit did moſt delight;
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.
So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh*.] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.
Ah! ſinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah*, i. 4.
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.
Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalm* xxxv. 25.
3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.
In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliſs is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.* iii.
Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*
4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.
In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excell;
Ah that! we loved ourſelves but half ſo well. *Dryd. Juven.*

AHA', AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.
They opened their mouth wide againſt me, and ſaid, *Aha, aha!* our eye hath ſeen it. *Pſalm* xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]
1. Farther onward than another: a ſea term.
And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead,
And now the ſpeedy dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Headlong; precipitant: uſed of men.
It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*, and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.
But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight*, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AHOUAI. n. ſ. The name of a plant.
It hath funnel-ſhaped flowers of one leaf, divided into ſeveral parts at the top; the pointal, which riſes from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-ſhaped fleſhy fruit, incloſing a three-cornered nut.
There are two ſpecies of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the firſt grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almoſt two inches broad; the wood of it ſtinks moſt abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moſt deadly poiſon; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they uſe the wood for fuel. The ſecond ſort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poiſonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.
Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
(So love the dread of danger doth deſpiſe)
And of him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.
Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips. *Maccabees*, viii. 26.
By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades. *Roſcommon.*

AID. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid*.]
1. Help; ſupport.
The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
Your patrimonial ſtores in peace poſſeſs;
Undoubted all your filial claim confeſs:
Your private right ſhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.
2. The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper.
Thou haſt ſaid, it is not good that man ſhould be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Tobit*, viii. 6.
3. In law.
A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion; and is likewiſe both to give ſtrength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and alſo to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courteſy, &c. being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

A'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *aid*.] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed.
Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

A'IDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.
All along as he went, were puniſhed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle.] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off,
And, with a ſudden re-enforcement, ſtruck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey. *Milt. Comus.*

A'IGULET. *n. ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.
Which all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aiglets* that gliſter'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars, and all the ſkirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.
And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.
2. It is uſed, in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill*; *what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*
Love ſmil'd, and thus ſaid, Want join'd to deſire is unhappy;
But if he nought do deſire, what can Heraclitus *ail? Sidney.*
What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command the empreſs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.
3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.
4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.
Or heal, O Narſes, thy obſcener *ail*. *Pope.*

A'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ail*.] Pain; diſeaſe.
Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a huſband's eye or ear. *Granville.*
I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſtimer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]
1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.
Aim'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſaid,
The laſt of games? *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.
Lo, here the world is bliſs; ſo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*
Another kind there is, which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b.* i.
Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea gods from the ſhore. *Dryden's Æn.*
Religion tends to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*
3. To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.
And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy ſpear. *Dryd.*
4. To gueſs.

AIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.
Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting ſides.
Dryden, Æn. vii. *l.* 691.
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

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